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Honeywell Bendix/King

Weather Products



NEXRAD

The term NEXRAD is an abbreviation for Next Generation Radar. It consists of a network of over 150 Doppler Weather Radars across the continental United States, operated by U.S. government entities. Data from individual NEXRAD sites is provided at 4 to 6 minute intervals, and then combined to create a national mosaic. The NEXRAD base reflectivity (also known as precipitation product) provides a

display of echo intensity measured at the minimum angle scan of 0.5-degree elevation. Colors are used to denote precipitation intensity. The image resolution, for all views from national to regional, is 4 km by 4 km. A cross-hatched pattern indicates areas of no NEXRAD coverage. Pan and zoom capability is also available.

Graphical METARs

The graphical METARs product is derived from the most currently received textual METAR and SPECI reports for the continental U.S. It provides a general overview of areas where low cloud ceilings and/or reduced visibility are being reported. Ceiling (upper box) and visibility (lower box) are shown for each reporting site. Colors are used to depict VFR, MVFR, IFR, or LIFR conditions. The cursor can be used to point to an individual METAR icon, and the reporting site ID, site name, and age of data will be displayed. Pan and zoom capability is also available. Selecting "MORE INFO" will provide the full text report.



METARs

METARs (Aviation Routine Weather Report) describes current weather conditions at the reporting site, typically an airport. METARs are typically issued once an hour, sometimes more frequently. A SPECI (Aviation Selected Special Weather Report) is a non-routine weather report that is issued when there are significant changes or rapid changes in conditions observed at a particular site.

METARs and SPECIs include information such as wind speed, wind direction, visibility, present weather conditions, temperature, dew point and altimeter setting. Any available METAR may be viewed from anywhere you have Bendix/King Data Link Weather.

TAFs

A Terminal Area Forecast (TAF) is a concise statement of projected meteorological conditions at an airport during a specified period. TAFs include forecast information such as wind speed and direction, visibility, ceiling, and type of weather phenomena. Typically TAFs are valid for 24 hours.





PIREPs

Pilot Reports (PIREPs) are aperiodic textual reports from pilots which contain meteorological phenomena encountered, such as turbulence, winds and icing. They are typically collected by Flight Service Stations in direct contact with pilots enroute. PIREPs contain geo-referencing to a specific navaid, airport or navigational fix. They typically include aircraft type and sky conditions. They also may

contain cloud base heights, turbulence and icing conditions.

AIRMETs

An AIRMET (AIRman's METeorological Information) is an advisory issued by the National Weather Service's Aviation Weather Center (AWC) of meteorological conditions, other than convective activity, that maybe hazardous to single engine, light aircraft, and Visual Flight Rule (VFR) pilots. AIRMET advisories generally cover widespread areas.

AIRMETs are classified as: Sierra (IFR) - ceilings < 1000 feet and/or visibility less than 3 miles affecting over 50% of the area or extensive mountain obscuration, Tango (Turbulence) - moderate turbulence or sustained surface winds of 30 knots or more at the surface or low level wind shear, Zulu (Icing) - moderate icing or freezing levels.



SIGMETs

SIGMETs (SIGNificant METeorological Information) are advisories issued by the National Weather Service's Aviation Weather Center (AWC) of meteorological conditions, other than convective activity, which is potentially hazardous to all aircraft. SIGMETs are issued when one of the following situations is expected to occur within 2 hours over a widespread area: severe icing, severe or extreme

turbulence, duststorms and sandstorms lowering visibilities to less than three (3) miles, or volcanic ash.

Convective SIGMETs

Convective SIGMETs are issued by the National Weather Service's Aviation Weather Center (AWC) when one of the following meteorological conditions is expected over a widespread area: severe thunderstorms, embedded thunderstorms (i.e., thunderstorms obscured by haze or other phenomena), or a line of thunderstorms



Alert Weather Watch

An AWW (Alert Weather Watch also referred to as an Aviation Weather Watch) is issued by the National Weather Service's Storm Prediction Center (SPC) when conditions are favorable for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and large hail to develop. An AWW is a watch; not a warning. As such, it is not a guarantee that there will be severe weather.